TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1845. The objects of association and government amongst men, is security and happiness, whatever may be the form which is assumed, or submitted to. The American government is probably better adapted to promote the happiness of man, than any other which is now in existence. We owe its excellence in a great degree to our remote situation from the arbitrary institutions of Europe, although many of its republican features are but the development of that leaven of freedom which has been working for centuries in the breasts of a few independent men whose aspirations for liberty were paralyzed by the pervading influence of bed government. This spirit animated the English barons, when they demanded a charter of King John at the commencement of the thirteenth century; -but of how much practical benefit was this great boon to the mass of the English people?

It was a concession from a greater to a lesser tyrant, whilst the real bone and sinew, the working men of the nation, gained but little. The progress of liberty in England has been of the same character to the present day. What is abstracted from the King remains with the no bles; or if taken from both, is divided amongst a privileged few, and retained. The mass of the people continue slaves, whose condition may be deemed superior in the scale of political consideration to that of the serf who is attached to the soil, whilst it is practically worse; and a complicated system of tyranny under the name of Constitution and Laws, upholds a monstrous combination of King, temporal and spiritual lords, pensioners, professional crafts, and large and small dealers of all kinds, who are united by one common interest to crush and plunder an unresisting people. The despotic principle has been taken from an individual and from a privileged few, and diffused among grades of tyrants, from the King to the petty huckster, and the condition of all these subordinate degrees of usurpation may have been improved; but the whole curse of inequality rests upon the nation, and the laboring masses are ground into the dust, not so much by the quality or degree as by the numerical excess of that incongruous and merciless aristocracy. In the American Declaration of Independence, all men are declared equal, endowed by their Creator with certain rights which cannot be given up nor taken away, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men; and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and lay a foundation in a form that shall seem to them most likely to insure their safety and happiness. This is the substance of that plain, but when the state of the civilized world at the time of its proclamation is considered, most glorious declaration of the rights of man. Our Constitution may be defective, our laws may be unjust. We will fall back, then, upon this grand declaration of rights, and remodel and improve the existing institutions : or, if thought necessary to human happiness, establish a new system that may be better people, at any moment, to abolish all existing institu-tions of government, and lay its foundation anew?

As we have already endeavored to show by a glance at the condition of Great Britain; aristocratic power has and see in what respect we are exempt from a like ca-

In establishing the American Government, it was infrom the whole people. Every man, with inconsiderable exceptions, was a freeholder. He cultivated his own soil, and reaped and enjoyed its whole fruits. The exposure of savage attacks, which was universal, trained every citizen to arms. The father of each household was an independent warrior whilst yet a colonist, even more so than the fierce barons who met at Runnymede to browbeat their king; for he was relieved from those exactions which are required by a monarch, however limited his power, whilst enjoying every essential privilege which is uarantied to the most favored citizen under our existing form of government. It is important to remark, that in the early days of our republic every citizen cultivated his own soil; and if this right may not be considered an indispensable feature in the character of individual freedom, perhaps no man will be inclined to deny that it is essential; or fail to see that the most obvious and practicable schemes of insuring to each individual the means of profiting by the political independence which is promised to all, is to be found in giving to every citizen a competency of the soil which is spread out before us, like the air of heaven or the waters of the ocean for the common use of man. Political freedom and equality was blessing. The declaration of independence is a perfect charter. The constitutions are a departure from its true spirit. Federal and State Legislation, and practical jurisprudence are hurying back the mass of our people to

Where the equal rights of man are recognized, there can be no guide for governmental action but in the will of a majority. In this respect the Constitution of the United States is palpably erroneous. The assent of two-thirds of the members of Congress is requisite even to propose an amendment to the Constitution, and the applications of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the respective States is required for calling a Convention to alter that instrument. The ratification by the Legislatures of

versive in its effect of all respect for the people, or just regard for their rights and interests. The power given to excess. This abuse is sufficiently obvious in its preposterous feature of allowing a public servant to fix his own tendency to extravagance throughout the public service,

verse to all judicious reform.

gent citizen, that he who is controlled by laws which he show me the free ticket which exempts one sound member will probably be saved. The Louisville Journal conslave; nor can be tell whether, under the law, be has one natural right left. The people are overwhelmed and What answer does the rich man make to this question? impoverished and crushed by the weight of a legal sys- Does he turn to the Declaration of American Independent tem which originated under an arbitrary government, No! hands off! he can find nothing to sustain him there, where the mass of the people are now enduring the last Does he appeal to any consideration of equal rights, or where the mass of the people are now enduring the last extremities of hopeless want and destitution, with no hope of redress but in a bloody revolution. A system of complicated law against natural right, which paralyzes the arm of freedom, and which can only be broken down by the intelligence, the intrepidity and firmness of the whole people. Much may be done by remodeling our State legislation; but this would be scarcely effectual whilst exposed to the inronds of federal legislation, and the encronchments of a supreme and irresponsible judiciary. This evil of federal interference deserves

more than a passing notice. The national government | equal, not under our Constitutions nor our laws but under was an after-thought, and set up exclusively for national objects; but by a fallacy of construction which was found convenient to secure the power of the few over the many, and in defiance of that just construction of the Constitution which made that instrument not altogether acreptable, but tolerable only to the sturdy race of freemen who fought out the war of the Revolution, Congress have proceeded to legislate, and the federal judges have proceeded to enlarge and extend their jurisdiction, until

State and to the people.

on the interests of society. But is it not reasonable to recentacles still more fearful? suppose that if legislation and the administration of the laws is left to a few, who are alone competent to discommon saying as applied to men in comparative stages of in society who are educated for that vocation.

embraces every employment and every condition in life. anew, they are again accommodated with the requisite adapted to effect that object. And who that acknowledges the truth of that declaration, will deny the right of the good or bad administration of the government, and it is good or bad administration of the government, and it is the condition of Great Britain, aristocratic power has there become diffused, and more intolerable, although it is less apparent, and less omnipotent in the hands of a few. Title and birth have yielded to the influence of few. Title and birth have vielded to the influence of money; and that ancestral dignity which originated in personal worth, in the skill of statesman, or the courage and conduct of warriors—that legitimate aristocracy which a reflected dignity that has somewhat in its remote associations at least to endear it to human affections, has melted down into the rule and invalid the rule and the rule melted down into the rude and insolent aristocracy of wealth. Let us examine our own progress as a nation, wealth. Let us examine our own progress as a nation, on the present generation of men, and upon the intellion the present generation of men, and upon the intellication. The moral character and the health of stablishing the American Government, it was instablishing the American Government, it was instable that the authority should profess to emanate stable that the suit form a like cannot be intellicated that they appear and an emspect to promote sent the suit form. The moral character and the health of composing our domestic differences without complicated the court, to be held at the court, to disease. I feel a confidence in recommending it as a perfectly safe and highly beneficial remedy and cure for fever and ague, chill fermion and that they appear and an expectations in the cure of said court, to be held at the court form.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Flora.—The last Foreign stable that the profess to end the health of the health of the health of the possessor is too often a victim to the indiana State Sentine!

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Flora.—The last Foreign stable that they appear and an expectation of the health o people, and under an arbitrary government.

country is in the hands of associated wealth, and entirely

the landless citizen, is a tangible object which can scarce- War, he made use of these remarkable words:

proclaimed to the American people, and the possession had their foundation not in the will and the wants of the faculty of making money, and will not think of uniting to bent upon sustaining themselves upon the labor of other men. The laws relative to property were adopted with no essential modification from such as prevail in Great the inequality and wretchedness of the most corrupt gocy of wealth which must prove as fatal to liberty as the sion." worst form of despotism. The industrious but conscientious man who would fulfil the duties of a good citizen, prophecy is about to be fulfilled. struggles through life with labor and difficulty, whilst his less scrupulous neighbor, who sacrifices all the charities of life to the lust of gain, becomes rich. With this result we are all familiar, and with the fear of destitution before us, we all cultivate the talent of acquiring properthree-fourths of the States is necessary to render any amendment valid; whilst the unequal representation in of American citizens—that is to possess a thorough knowmay read it. the Senate is most presumptuously declared to be forever ledge of the fundamental principles of a free government, The executive patronage is enormous, and totally subwhole. The acts of our national legislature, the laws of regard for their rights and interests. The power given to our State, the whole system of Federal and State juris-Congress to regulate the time of service and pay of its own members, leads inevitably to an exorbitant requisition on their part, and to the natural result of extravagant and our right of self-government, we are cringing and indicted and tried the last term of Court for pettit larceny, -never consented to-and never understood.

time of service and rate of pay; but in its unavoidable This is an important right and it should be placed on a sure Court. He was a boy of 18; daring, reckless end unprinand just foundation. It is a right which can be justly cipled. He had broken out of several jails before his imit throws an oppressive burthen upon the people. All wrested from no one. But under the sanction of certain prisonment in this, and had burned out of this once and this might be more patiently borne, however, than its ef- legal forms, we permit the accumulation of property to an escaped; but returning with a quantity of stolen property, fect in creating an invidious distinction between the in-dustrious citizen and the well paid officer of the general bodies whilst the moderate acquisitions of honest labor are government. The honest farmer and mechanic, whose difficult and insecure. Instances are known in our country, force it, and make his escape. Doubtless while engaged in labor sustains the nation, are rewarded by a very moder-ate compensation. The head of the family works—the wife, the sons, and daughters are all industrious, fingal and economical; and they move in what are termed in acre or even one square tod of their mother earth. Here at the spot could hear no sound from within, and all stood this land of perfect equality, the humbler walks of life.

The public servant, with possibly a few exceptions, leads a life of ease and luxury. He lives well, dresses well—

such vast tracts as sure and unalienable to the individual leaf no sound from within, and all stood uninterested spectators, whilst the flames rolled on. It was conceptions of natural right: yet the law makes the title to a point upon which many opinions were different, whether such vast tracts as sure and unalienable to the individual leaf no sound from within, and all stood uninterested spectators, whilst the flames rolled on. It was a point upon which many opinions were different, whether a life of ease and luxury. his wife and daughters are fine ladics—his sons gentlemen such vast tracts as sure and unalienable to the individual, he had escaped or whether he was consumed by the fire. of leisure, and all move in a circle of society which assumes pre-eminence—all claim and exercise a marked such case, let it be remarked, the large proprietor holds ing the coals, in different parts of the room floor, without superiority over the industrious and useful citizen. This only by process of law; he cannot occupy or appropriate finding any trace of his remains. The people were leaving laring inequality creates a supercilious pride on the one to his own use and cultivation but a moderate portion of side, and too often a bitter disgust and fierce hatred on land: beyond this quantity it is valuable to him only so far some more searching for the remains of his bed, a few the other, which is fatal to social enjoyment, whilst ad- as he can command the labor of others. It is the same human bones were found upon it; whilst his crisped shoes To Clerks, "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom." We do appropriate to my own use, with a suitable regard to the wretch was burned. No one doubts it. ANONTMOUS. not pay that price. We neither watch ourselves, nor rights of others, may be justly claimed as my own. If I employ trust-worthy sentinels. Our constitutions are not overleap that bound, the value to me is not in the property. studied, and the mass of the people are ignorant of the law of the laws of the United States have men, my brethren and equals under the Declaration of bers to the Sentinel; but our Democratic hearts have never been put within the reach of the people; there is Rights, whose labor I command not by any natural right, expanded considerably, and we shall endeavor to double no edition of them extant—and not only to the mass of the American nation, but to the intelligent few, whose lessure and means and inclination might prompt them to become acquainted with the laws of their country, this knowledge is interdicted.

Rights, whose labor I command not by any natural right, but by constitutional and legal duress. Money invested in that number, and send you the names and money by our banking, insurance, railway and other stocks, is immediately dissipated by the wants of the community, and its value consists in the legal claim which is retained upon To show the utter hopelessness of obtaining a know-ledge of these laws, which are made for our benefit, and our authority and strength-which in cer- be commanded did every industrious citizen possess that tain cases dispose of our property, our lives and reputa-tion—it is enough to say that an edition of the laws of the not by virtue of his reputed father or mother, nor by the chants, says the Cincinnati Commercial, for the fol-United States, now in progress through private enter- force or the fictions of law, but by inheritance from that lowing account of an awful steamboat collision on the United States, now in progress through private enterprise, is to make six large volumes of eight hundred pages each, and can be procured only by paying twenty-five dollars for a copy. But this exhibits a small part of the practical difficulties in the path of the honest man who desires to understand his duty as an American citizen. He must obtain also a knowledge of the laws of his own State, generally consisting of a huge mass of statutes, commencing with colonial legislation and brought down to our day, and continued with annual, conjour and continued with annual continued with ann commencing with colonial legislation and brought down to our day, and continued with annual, copious and conflicting additions. Nor is this a tithe of the research that is required to understand our legal rights and disabilities. We must dive to the bottom of that muddy stream, the We cannot error and consume one great breakfast dispersion. We cannot error and consume one great breakfast dispersion immediately cut through the cabin floor, and several We must dive to the bottom of that muddy stream, the common law of England, which is made, with inconsiderable exceptions, the law of our land; and some idea of which may be obtained by studying five or six hundred volumes of English and American reporters.

It need scarcely be urged upon the mind of an intelligent citizen, that he who is centrolled by laws which he show me the feat light of the continues the human passengers if not more, were drowned. A hole was body is subject to animal wants which must be supplied. While his continues the human passengers if not more, were drowned. A hole was body is subject to animal wants which must be supplied. We cannot carne and consume one great breakfast, dinner and supper which will suffice for our natural life, or put on one garment, or light one fire which are to perish only with the vital organs. The supply must be created and furnished from day to day and from year to year. Now gent citizen, that he who is centrolled by laws which he show me the feat light which are to year. Now

our Declaration of Independence and in the sight of God. We have the right to bear arms, we have the right of revolution-all of us and every man alike. Do not let any

man forget his own importance in society. State legislation, which is the primary act of the people, is abrogated at will by a paramount federal power. No one can fail to see the necessity of a restriction upon the legislative and judicial action of a State, where it is care servant-an agent to execute your will. Under every ried beyond its legitimate sphere; but the federal power, discouragement and every reverse, never for one moment aided by judicial assumption and professional obsequious-ness, rides over State legislation at will, whenever the country, to your fellow-citizens and to yourself. The abused people have succeeded in procuring the passage social condition of society is bad, we are all sufferers under of a law to protect their natural rights against the en- its injustice, we rely confidently on your support and croachments of monopoly. And this, too, in cases where assistance in every just effort to make it better."

the federal interests are in no degree implicated, and up-on ground forbidden to federal power, and sacred to the Let us for a moment revert again to the Declaration of evils of the existing constitutions of society overwhelm Independence which proclaims all men to be free, and entitled to equal rights, that can neither be yielded up nor taken away. Self-government, which is an indispensable attribute of a free people, can never be surren. Thousands daily embark in mercantile pursuits, not have been sold; none of it, however, to ship, that we can dered. The agents for the administration of the laws are but the servants of the people, appointed to execute subsistence only, but with the determination of becoming P. S. Evening.—Flour has not sustained itself this their will, and at all times responsible to their constituents for a just performance of duty. The people are the fountain of power, and each individual an integral part of the great sovereignty of the nation. As such it is the duty of each and every one to understand the laws, and society a very limited portion of the greediest aspirants for guard against that abuse. Now let me inquire how ma- wealth can be successful. Here, then, remark how great my of us attend to this duty? Not one. A knowledge a number of disappointed, perhaps discouraged and brokenof the laws of the nation is denied to us in any shape. The State laws are scarcely less unapproachable; and the British common law which is incorporated into the administration of both, is but imperfectly understood by men who have devoted their lives to the study. A knowledge of existing law is therefore impracticable, and can we indulge in a more ill-founded and preposterous idea with the prospect of large profits, and indulge in expensive babits. Their families are frequently raised in idleness. than the expectation of effecting any useful reform a habits. Their families are frequently raised in idleness, mongst a people who are so profoundly ignorant of the laws which control their destiny. This fatal ignorance of the law is so common, and has What becomes then of the helpless family? Some angel so long been overlooked entirely, or considered necessary of charity may save them; but how many are now the and unavoidable, that we seldem dwell upon its influence tenants of wretched garrets and noisome cellars, or of

charge these necessary duties, the interests of that few wealth. Many of our extensive dealers feel the justice of will be subserved at the expense of the people? The enactment of laws and the whole administration of justices whether from improvidence or unavoidable circumstances, whether from improvidence or unavoidable circumstances. tice is a trade which is for the most part limited to a class. The rich man or the Bank which has afforded them facili-The necessary division of labor which is required in ties for the transaction of business, must be paid. After the mechanic arts, and in the useful professions, can nev. passing through the mill of insolvency, if enough of er be safely applied to legislation, because that object courage and talent and animal force is left to commence equally the duty of all to hold its operations under a ri- bids fair to prove a profitable customer to the Bank. gid supervision. The business transactions of the com-munity are perfectly understood by intelligent men, and out one qualm of conscience to live as he can, or die.

which prevailed centuries ago amongst a semi-barbarous upon the young and unreflecting portion of every commu- was asked on Monday and Tuesday; 600 bbls sold on nity where it is seen or felt.

does not admit of it; but it is important that we should all be fully possessed of the fact that the laws in this ultimate is jury to the whole; and although the mass of ment. Holders are generally of the opinion that present country, like the laws under many other governments society which is submitted so immediately to the crushing which promise less, are made not by the people nor for of the nether mill-stone is naturally the first to cry out. the benefit of the people, but to favor a prominent few.

No reform can be effectual that does not embrace a thorough revision of our constitution and laws, because, under them as they now exist, the government of the under them as they now exist, the government of the consented to by every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to by every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to by every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to by every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity, in whatever to the consented to be every friend of humanity. condition of life his lot may have been cast.

beyond the control of the mass of the people, who are Independence, and the steady and inflexible advocate of The prominent measures recommended by the Nation- the rights of man. Whilst a member of the Continental al Reform Associations, to make the public land free to the landless citizen is a tangible object which can scarce. War, he made use of these remarkable words:

504 bbls. Salt.

29 bbls. Whiskey.

ly fail to meet the approbation of every honest and reflecting citizen, and it leads at once to a consideration of fixing every essential right upon a legal basis, is while our 5 bbls. Tar and Oil. the parent evil in our social system; the monopoly of a rulers are honest and ourselves united. From the conclu- 12 half bbls. Beer. few and the destitution of the many.

This state of things could never have taken place then be necessary to resort every moment to the people for 94 bush. Stone Coal. amongst an intelligent people, had we not adopted, with- support. They will be forgotten, therefore, and their rights 23,000 shingles. out reflection, the laws of an arbitrary government, which disregarded. They will forget themselves, but in the sole 3 Threshing Machines. industrious citizen, but in the will of a class that were effect a due respect of their rights. The shackles, therefore, which shall not be knocked off at the conclusion of this war, will remain on us long-will be made bravier and heavier, till our rights shall revive, or expire, in a convul-

Let us hope that the brighter vision, at least, of this

Horrible Occurrence.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Nov. 6, 1845. Messrs. Chapmans-I have thought it proper to comty, and neglect the better faculties of man. We must do municate through your paper-to your numerous readers, this or starve. This abuse of our moral and physical na- the account of an occurrence which took place here this

On this morning at half past four o'clock, the slarm of and maintain a vigilant supervision of every essential feature in its operation. But we turn our backs upon the whole. The sets of our national legislature, the laws of their control, that countenance may be given to their own perishing under the influence of laws that we never made found guilty by the Jury, but the Judge believing the evidence against him insufficient to convict him, set aside the The greatest abuse, however, is the Right of Property. verdict, and he was bound for his appearance at the next relative to all other property. So much as I can fairly and other clothing were discovered upon it also. The

BROWNSTOWN, Nov. 3d, 1845.

Awful Steamboat Accident.

Sinking of the Plymouth-Twenty Lives Lost. We are indebted to one of our Forwarding Mer- thief to this place, where they may both be taken care never made, understood nor consented to, is virtually a of the human family from his portion of this indispensable firms this news and states that a passenger on the Idail, who was insane jumped overboard and was

The present Autumn in Canada has been the wet-

LATEST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS: R. C. MELDRUM

Let us say to the most poor and humble of our brethren, whose heart is grievously chastened if not broken by unmerited suffering—"you are still a man, and entitled to all the rights of an American citizen. Exercise them boldly and with judgment, for upon your shoulders equally with LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Cashmere DeEcasse, Muslin DeLaines, Ombra DeLaines and Ombra Cashmeres (a new article, and very rich), Alpacas, Lustres, and black, drab, and fancy Cloubing, Plaid cloak clothe, of every variety of style; 500 pieces new style prints, from 6 1-4 to 30 cents; 25 pieces new style dark plain and twilled Ginghams; Gloves, Hostery, Luces, Edgings, Insertings, and every description of Trim-

mings. A large and elegant assortment of dark and rich BONNET TRIMMINGS, suitable to the season, and of the latest fashion BONNETS AND CAPS. A large assortment of Florence braid Bonnets. Fur, fur trimmed, plain cloth, walette, and oil cloth Caps, together with a few face; COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, and a General Assertment of GROCERIES

kept constantly on hand. Wheat, Flazseed, Peathers, Tow and Flaz Linen, Beeswax, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for Goods, fail of curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

Those who are the first paid for them. NOTICE.

ROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 24 oclock, p. m. - There is no

Per Steamer Caledonfa. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18. Since the departure of the last Steamer the failure in the Potatoe Crop has developed itself much more decidedly and extensively than was before apprehended, particularly in Ireland, which has increased the excitement in the Corn Markets and caused a further considerable rise in prices. American Floor in bond is in demand at 29s per bbt. and generally held at 30s, and Canada free flour may be quoted 35s a 36s per bbl. American wheat in bond of good quality would bring 7s 3d to 8s pr 70 lbs. Indian Corn is in good demand and the price in bond has advanced to 35s and duty paid to 42s per qr of 480 lbs. The weather too has ned unfavorable for the completion of the Grain Harvest in the late Northern districts, and this has contributed in some degree to the advance in the Markets. The duties remain the same, and their future course is a matter of uncertainty, as the operation of the rise in prices on the averages will depend so much on the quality and should be forwarded by 1st of December next.

A. W. MORRIS, Gen. Agent.

and inferior which may be brought upon the markets. The Bank of England has just advanced its minimum rate of interest to 3 per ct per annum, and the general rate in the money market is about one per cent higher than

six weeks ago, with still an upward tendency. MADISON, Nov. 8 .- PORK .- We have taken especial pains this week to enquire about the price of this article, and give the following as the result of our enquiries. The following contracts have been made during the week at

the prices annexed ! One lot of 1,500 hoge, averaging 200 lbs., at \$3.50. One lot of 1,000 hogs, averaging 200 lbs., at 3,70.

100 000, while others think it will not go over 50,000.

Wednesday at \$4,25, and more was refused at same price; Were it in my power to do this subject justice, our time Nothing could be more true than the remark, that no one but yesterday it was offered at \$4,25. It retails at \$4,50.

INWARD. 228 passengers. 180 nassengers. 120,550 lbs. merchandise. 10,040 bush. Wheat. 1.301 bbls Flour. 529 bush Flaxseed. 21 bbls Ginseng. 6 bbls. Molasses. 4 bbls Oil. 6 bales Hemp. 20,000 Staves. 33,600 feet Lumber. 5,000 hoop poles. 58 Pork barrels. 387 Lard kegs. 20,000 lbs other Freight.

There is quite a rise in the river extending from stimulant to dealers in produce. Wheat and flour in his absence. particularly are very active; wheat 70 a 71 cts., flour By the court. Attest, 42-3wff JNO. G. BURNS, Cik. Yours. W. N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE U. S. SENATOR .- The Manchesof the State Legislature in June:

DIED, at Logansport, on the 24th ult., John Sering,

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! The Stockholders of the Lateral Branch of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th day of on faiture to realise the full amount of judgment, interest, and December next, and then and there to elect Thirteen Directors for the purpose of organizing said Company according to said real estate. Taken as the property of John and Matthew 'Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.' the provision of the charter.

And they are also further notified that the sum of twentyfive cents on each share of Stock subscribed is requested to be paid in, on or before that time. JAMES ELLIOTT, N. TEAL,

WM. LITTLE,

M. TONER. WM. HACKER, SHELBYVILLE, Nov. 4, 1845.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. HIS. Institution during the month of October, issued eighty four

To Merchants and Traders, 1 l'o Lawyers, 2 l'o Parmers, 3 Fo Mechanics, To Secretaries of Ins. Cos. Fo Cashiers of Banks, To Bank Tellers, To Officers of U. S. Army, To Butchers. Co Gentlemen, To Cartmen. l'o Ladies, To shipmasters, To Receiver of Taxes, Lives Insured, Clergymen,
Samuel, Hannay, Secretary.
M. ROBINSON, President.
Minteen Post, Physician, 504 Broadway.
C. W. CADY, Agent at Indianapolis. To Clergymen,

HORSE THIEVES. AST Friday night some scoundrel stole from my stable, in In-disnapolis, my young gelding. He will be easily known, as his shoulders and the lower part of his neck have been recently injured by the collar, and are not yet well. He is also marked with the crup-

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

NEW GOODS: NEW GOODS!

CALL and examine for yourselves, the finest, largest, and prettiest selection of superior Tea and Bread Trays, in setsor single ones, for sale at Philadelphia prices, by W. H. TALBOTT. 47 RAZORS AND KNIVES. AY be had, at reduced prices, a large lot of Rogers' and Wostenbolm's fine Razors, assorted, for individuals and barbers use; also; all kinds of pecket, pen, and Congress Knives, and Scienors of all sorts, sizes, and qualities, by calling at

W. H. TALBOTT'S Jewsbry Store.

BRILLIANT LIGHTS! ON hand, and more coming, a fine assortment of Lard Lamps, suitable for stores, shops, parlors, bed or sitting rooms, either awing, side, or stand, made of the best material and give a most ant light, and will be sold at eastern prices, by
W. H. TALBOTT.

GOLD DIAMOND-POINTED PENS. JUST received, from the manufactory of Benedict & Barney, a fine lot of gold diamond pointed Pens, with Penelli, which will be sold very cheep by W. H. TALBOTT.

the Secretary of State, until Saturday the 19th day of November, 1845, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for folding and binding the laws, jour nals and resolutions of the next General Assembly of the State of In-diana, in form and manner prescribed by law. The successful bid-der will be required to enter into bond with security for the faithful rformance of his contract.

JNO. H. THOMPSON, Sec'y of State.

HORATIO J. HARRIS, Anditor of State. R. MAYHEW, Treasurer of State. November 5, 1845.

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, |
Indianapolis. October 31, 1845. |

FINHE members of said company are hereby notified that their An-NUAL MEETING will be held at this Office on the first Wednes-

ed that proxies must be in writing, signed by the party represented, and fired with the Secretary. By order, C. W. CADY, Secy. Publishers of the following named papers are requested to publish the above notice to the amount of one dollar in their respective papers, and present their hills for payment to the local Agent of the Company, who is hereby authorized to pay the same, viz: Gazette, New Albany, Politodium, Richmond, Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Express, Terre Haine, Gazette, Vincennes, Free Press, Lafsyette, Journal, Evansylle, Beacon, Lawrencehurgh, Fort Press, South Band, Telegraph ansville, Beacon, Lawrenceburgh, Free Press, South Bend, Telegraph, Logansport, Democrat, Gostien.

The publishers of the above papers will please forward their papers containing the advertisement to the Treasurer.

44-th

Bank Scrip and Treasury Notes. HE undersigned has on consignment a lot of Benk Scrip end Treasury No:es which he will exchange upon advantageous rms to those wishing to use either. Borrowers of sinking

The State of Indiana --- Marion County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MARION COUNTY. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MARION COUNTY.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate

sabella Stephenson vs. John Stephenson, Archibald Grieves and
Nancy Grieves, his wife, Humphrey Griffith and Jane Griffith, his
wife, John Stephenson 2d, Milligan Guthrie and Rebecca Guthrie, wife, John Stephenson 2d, Milligan Guinne and Rebecca Guthrie, his wife, Leonidas Stephenson and Nancy, his wife, Leonidas H. Kennedy and Lydin, his wife, Leonidas Stephenson 2d, John McCoy and Isabella McCoy, his wife, George Stephenson, John Stephenson 3d, Abner H. Longley, Amanda Longley, Elias Longley, who are persons of free age, and Margaret Stephenson, Josiah Stephenson, Thom, J. Stephenson, Elijah Stephenson, William Stephenson, Mary Stephenson, Elijah Stephenson, William Stephenson son, Amos Stephenson, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Cirenus Longley, and Alcander Longley, who are infants within the

One lot of 1,000 hogs, averaging 200 lbs., at 3,70.

One lot of 1000 hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at 4.00.

One lot of 1,000 hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at 4.00.

One lot of 1,400 hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at 3,875.

One lot of 1,400 hogs, averaging 200 lbs., at 3,875.

There are various estimates as to the number of hogs likely to be killed here; some setting it down as high as longley, Elias Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Servetus Longley, Septimus Longley, Septimu Salt is plenty at 23 cents at the river, and 25 cents from

Salt is plenty at 23 cents at the river, and 25 cents from venient for said court they will hear the said herition R. B. BUNCAN, Clk.

State of Indiana .- Hamilton County, ss. Hampton Cincuit Count, September Term, 1845. William S. Pringle vs. William M. Jones.

OW comes the plaintiff by E. S. Stone, his attorney, and the writ issued herein having been returned by the sheriff on the first day of this term, stating in his return that he has attached the first day of this term, stating in his return that he has attached the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the south west quarter of section 17, in township 19 north, of rauge 4 east, containing 80 acres, as the property and land of the said defendant, valued at \$200. The said defendant, William M. Jones, is hereby notified that said writ of foreign attachment is still pending in said court, and that unless he will appear on or before the calling of the case for trial and plead to or answer the same, the court will proceed to try, hear and determine the same in his absence, of which said deto try, hear and determine the same in his absence, of which said defendant will take notice. JNO. G. BURNS, Cik.

State of Indiana-"Hamilton County. HAMILTON CINCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1845. Anterica Borniday vs. Pliny Horniday.

Disorce.

Now comes the said petitioner by Garver, her counsel, and it appearing from the sherif's return on the summons issued herein that the said defendant is not found. Thereupon it is ordered by the court that the said defendant, Pliny Horniday, be notified of the pendeacy of this petition by three successive weekly publications in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly public newspaper printed and published at Indianapolis, Marion county, in said State, the last of which publication to be more than thirty days before the first day of the next term of this court, and notifying the said defendant that unless he will plead to or answer said settion on archefore the calling of the cause at the part term.

\$4 00 a \$4 10, and it is thought these prices will be State of Indiana --- Marion County, Set. IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT, JANUARY TERM, 1846.
Banner Lawhead vs. Jethro Wood, Julia Wood and John M.

In Chancery. or of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy in the Sen- office of the Marion circuit court aforesaid, also an affidavit of a atorial delegation from that State, until the meeting Julia Wood is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Therefore ances. the sold Julia Wood is hereby notified that sald suit is now pend-R. B. DUNCAN, CIk. Novem'er 4th, 1845

> SHERIFF'S SALE. public sale, on the 29th day of Noverales, 1845, at the Courf House door in Indianapolis, within the house prescribed by law-the rents and profits, for seven years, of the following real estate, to wit: Lot No. 5, and the east half of lot No. 1, in square No. 62, and lot No. 4, in square No. 60, in the town of Indianapolis; and also the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 16, and range 4 eas', containing 38 4-100 acres; and

Little, at the suit of A, Harrison. A. W. RUSSELL, Nov. 5, 1845. 46-3wis Sheriff of Marion County. SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the by you. I heretofore waited until I had sold out and had obtained the money for one lot before I ordered another. But such is the public sale, on the 29th day of November, 1845, at the Court demand for the article that I do not wish to be without it, and am House door in Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits, for seven years, of the following real estate, therefore led to anticipate a little. The money for the last lot shall to wit: All that parcel or tract of land lying west of the canal, be forthcoming by the time the lot is disposed of, which, from the belonging to the northeast quarter of section one, township 16, sales I have made lately I think will be but a short time. The etand range 3 east, in Marion county; and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken

Sheriff of Marion County. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Henry P. Todd, administrator, and Frances P. Philips, administrator of the estate of Israel Philips, hate of the county of M. rion deceased, will proceed to sell the following real estate belonging to the estate of the said Israel Philips deceased, for the purpose of paving the debts against the said estate, to wit: that part of Lot No. 1, in square No. 56, with a frame building thereon now occupied by Drum & Fondray, merchants, supposed to be about 17 feet in front, on Washington st., but not more nor less than the width of said frame building: Also, the south half of lot No. 2, in square No. 55. Also, one share in the Franklin Institute, all situated in the town of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana. Such sale will be made at public auction, and at the door of the store bouse of said Drum & Fondray, on said first described to in the town of Indianapolis, on Saturday the 6th day of December next, and upon the terms and conditions following, to wit: one half of the purchase money to be paid down, on the day of sale, and the remaining half to be paid in six months from said day of sale, with legal interest thereon from date, and to be secured by a note with good freehold security, made paya-NOTICE

months from eath any of safe, with regal interest thereon from date, and to be secured by a note with good freehold security, made payable without any relief whatever from valuation laws.

HENRY P. TODD., Administrator.

Nov. 4, 1845. 45 3w FRANCES PHILIPS, Administratriz. by the collar, and are not yet well. He is also marked with the cropper. He is a bay, five years old past, is kind in harness, but trots head; is low in flesh, and dull in action.

I will pay a reasonable reward for the return of the horse and thief to this place, where they may both be taken care of.

November 10, 1845.

November 10, 1845.

November 10, 1845.

No article is capacite.

Part the cure of "PILES," etc. No article is capacite.

I pared more admirably adapted for the relief and thorough cure of this distressing discase. Price \$1.00 a jar.

All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Orr, deceased, the capacite is capacite.

I All persons indebted to the estate of January, 1846:

are hereby further notified, to make settlement with the understand distressing discase. Price \$1.00 a jar.

I Alebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,

and that all accounts and claims, then remaining unadjusted, will be article in the cure of "PILES," etc. No article is capacite.

No article is capacite.

For the cure of "PILES," etc. No article is capacite.

No article is capacite.

No article is capacite.

All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Orr, deceased, distressing discase.

Price \$1.00 a jar.

I Alebasi's Poor Man's Plasters.

For relieving PAIN of every description.

For relieving PAIN of every description.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. THERE will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday, the 14th of November, at the late residence of John Reason, deceased in Washington town ship, Boone county, the following property, viz. hogs and sheep, corn, farming utensils, with house hold furniture; the credit will be 12 mouths by giving bond with approved security. Further conditious made known on the day of sale Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

October 24th, 1845.

Por the TOOTH ACHE. It will cure the most obstinate cases in five minutes—besides, it contains not one particle of Kreosote, or other minutes—besides, it contains not one particle of Kreosote, or other poisonous and deleterious drug. It is perfectly innecent. Price 25 etc.

11-7

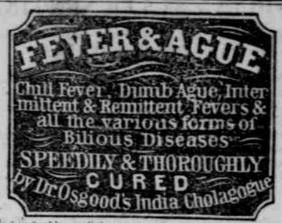
Dr. Jacob Becker's Celebrated

EYE-BALSAM,

October 18, 1845.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned have been appointed administrators on the estate of Adam Rosier, deceased, late of Marion county, Indiana. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate settlement with the undersigned. The

PERCY HOSBROOK, Adms. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.



e of several years in a bitious climate, and is never known to Those who are suffering from discuses of this kind, as also those who have become invalids from their effects upon the constitution. will find the India Cholagogue a most invaluable remedy for purifying the blood, and thoroughly cleansing from the system the

The wanderful operation of the Cholagogue in eradicating bile from the human system, can only explain its extraordinary agency n the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of fever and ague, and the various grades of intermittent and remittent fevers.

From Hon. Ross Williams, United States District Judge for the District

of Michigan. Detroit, Oct. 30, 1841. Mr. Edward Bingham. Dear Sir-With great pleasure I state the fact of the complete and radical cure of the Feyer and Ague with which my son William was attacked, by the use, pursuant to directions, of Dr. Osday, being the 3d day of December next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forencon, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

G. Persons intending to vote by proxy at said meeting are remind. was providentially led to notice your advertisement in relation to this medicine-determined to try it, and the use of one bottle broke the disease, and I am confident has effected a radical cure, as two months have now classed without a return of it, and my son is in the enjoyment of robust health. It is an invaluable medicine and should be generally known.

> From Hon, Stephen V. R. Thowshipen, of Michigan State Senate. Виминаным, Dec. 13, 1841. Mr. Bingham-You wish me to inform you what I know of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue, or anti bilious medicine. I do believe that if the virtue and efficacy of this medicine were generally known, the Fever and Ague would disappear in Michigan.

I produced a bottle in the spring of 1841, and have good reason t and others at a distance, would do well to apply by letter for the amount they want before the sinking fund sales in November. If it is desired I will make payment for them at the proper office.

Declare to support the settlement of this fine proper office. Perhaps no summer since the settlement of this fine peninsular

I shall continue to pay taxes in any county in the State. Funds has the fever and ague been so prevalent as the la-t. I have recommended this medicine in numerous instances, and when the disease had become fixed and haffled the skill of physicians; and I have never known it fail! It has universally produced the most happy effects, and I believe it has never been exceeded by any medicine in oving the bilious diseases of the climate. Yours respectfully, STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE

> From Hon. E. FARNEWORTH, Chancellor of the State of Michigan. DETROIT, March 23, 1842

Mr. Edward Bingham, Druggist, Detroit. Sir-I have made use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue and have had opportunities of witnessing its salutary effects when used by others. I believe it a most valuable medicine for the cure of fever and ague; and also that its proper use will prove a most certain preventive against its recurrence, to which persons who have been afflicted with it are liable. Very respectfully, E. FARNSWORTH

From Lucius Ansort, M. D., late Surgeon United States Army,

DETROIT, Oct. 1, 1841. To Edward Bingham, Esq., Agent for the sale of the India Chelagogue-I do hereby certify that I have used the India Cholagogue prepared by Charles Osgood, M. D., for intermittent fevers, and it ver, dumb ague, of any other form of intermittent fever. I do further testify that the medicine has in this vicinity, and in

others where it has been used, acquired a very high reputation, and that in every case where it has been used to my knowledge, it has universally produced a speedy cure, and restored to the most perfect health, when all other remedies have failed. .. Respectfully yours, LUCIUS ABBOTT.
Price 81 50. Sold in Cincinnati, Ohio, wholesale and retail by

SANFORD & PARK, general agents for the West, at their Western Depot for the sale of valuable Family Medicines, north-cast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Sold by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! Will Miracles never cease! More evidence of its surpassing health Restorative Virtues!!! B B B B B B B B B [From Dr. Balter, Springfield, Washington co. Ky.]

Messrs, Sanford & Park. Springfield, Ky. May 14, 1845.

Gents-I take this opportunity of informing you of a most re-Messrs, Sanford & Park.

Pittsburgh. Late European news has been quite a of this court, the same will be taken for confessed and determined My triends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the Genuine Wistar's Belsam of Weld Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five pears of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent four or five hundred deliars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved ter American intimates that Mr. Carroll, of the New Hampshire Patriot, will be appointed by the Government of the South and such is my altered anneary of the South and such is my altered anneary of the South and such is my altered anneary of the South and such is my altered anneary of the South and such is my altered anneary. I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaint-

I have gained rapidly in weight; and my flesh is firm and solid ing in said court, and that unless she plead to or answer the same before the calling of the cause, the bill as to her will be taken as with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miraele, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and The virtue of two Venditioni Exponeses to me directed from the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to my "low men (who should know where relief may be had) to May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so value ble a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully, The following letter from Doctor Ritchey, of Franklin, Ind., who stands high in his profession, and ranks among the first politicians of the State, shall speak for itself in commendation of the

Franklin, Ind., April 14, 1845. sam of wild cherry remaining on hand of the last lot furnished me by you. I heretofore waited until I had sold out and had obtained feets of the balfam are in many cases strikingly beneficial. &716 improves upon acquain: ance more than any other Patent Medicine ! as the property of William Langsdale at the suit of John Van- have eper known. A Minost all others fail upon trial, and not believe.

A. W. RUSSELL, ing able to bear the test of experience, soon sink into disuse. ing able to bear the test of experience, soon sink into disuse. This, however, seems to be most highly valued by those who have tested its virtues, and experienced its healing efficacy in their own cases. Yours very respectfully, JAMES RITCHEY.

tery over all Tetters, (or Sait Rheum,) Scald Head, Ringworm, etc Dr. Humphrey's Vegetable Ointment,

J. S. BOBBS, Adm.

the side and breast, and all other diseases that require an external application—soothing and pleasant to wear; and those who once use will be sold, by calling on J. J. Wiseman or E. Gilmore Jordan. the side and breast, and all other diseases that require an external ap-Fosgate's Anodyne Cordial, Highly recommended by the medical faculty and others, as the medicine known for Diarrhina, Borel Complaints, Cholera Morbus and

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Reagan of Washington township, Boone county, late deceased. Those having claims against the same will file and prove them as the law directs, and those indebted to said estate will make payment. The estate is probably solvent.

October 18, 1845.

October 18, 1845.

October 18, 1845.

ITDr. Williamson's Pain Soother. For the TOOTH ACHE. It will cure the most obstinate cases in five

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAM. ED AND WEAK EYES. Among the many extraordinary cures effected by this truly wonder-

d Balsam, we have room only for the following:-S. Es Eves.—"Humanity induces me to make known to the citiz of Cincinnati, who may be afflicted with the above, an astonishing cure effected in three weeks in a case of seven years' standing, by the use of 'BECKER'S EYE BALSAM.' The case referred to be

There will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 29th day of November, inst, at the residence of the late Adam Rosier, deceased, Horses, Cattle, Hors. Sheep, Oats, Corn and Wheat in the field, Wagon, Harness, Ploughs, Household and Kinchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms—under three dollars, cash; over that sum, six months credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

PERCY HOSBROOK.

Adms.

Sold by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis. 11-7